

Believe War Certain Between U. S. and Germany

Liverpool, May 28.—The American steamer Nebraska, which was disabled Tuesday night by an explosion off the coast of Ireland, arrived here shortly before midnight. The captain said: "I saw no submarine, but am certain it was a torpedo which hit us. Moreover, a submarine could not have failed to see our name and nationality, which was outlined in huge letters on our sides."

The members of the crew of the Nebraska were agreed that the explosion was undoubtedly caused by a torpedo.

New York, May 27.—The press sees great danger of war with Germany in the situation through the sinking of the Nebraska.

The World in an editorial says: "It is hoped that an examination of the hull of the American ship Nebraska will show that the vessel struck a drifting mine. This is a dubious line for another Gallipoli incident. It is difficult to believe that, in view of the situation between the United States and Germany since the sinking of the Lusitania, the German government would have authorized its submarine commanders to attack American ships. It is equally difficult to believe that a German commander would have made an attack on his own responsibility. Such action in such circumstances would be little less than an act of war."

The Tribune says: "If the Nebraska was torpedoed by a German submarine, Ambassador Gerard should be recalled, Count Von Bernstorff should receive his passports, and diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States should cease. Such an outrage as the torpedoing of the Nebraska would be properly accepted by the United States as the root answer of Germany to the American note."

A cable to the Herald from London says that Mr. Robert Bacon, secretary of state in Mr. Roosevelt's cabinet, left for home aboard the Philadelphia yesterday. "War between the United States and Germany is coming as surely as night follows day," said Mr. Bacon. "Germany is calculating on the feeling in the United States cooling off, and now tells us she will get around to the Lusitania case in a week or so, which is another crowing insult to the nation."

NOW THEY SAY SHELL SUPPLY IS ALL RIGHT.

London, May 29.—A correspondent of the Morning Post in North France cables:

"I have made it my business to make particular inquiries as to the actual state of affairs regarding our shell supplies. I am assured from a number of reliable sources that our military is doing magnificently, and that, while we certainly do require huge explosive shells in ever increasing quantities, the situation in respect of this has been altogether exaggerated in some quarters. To quote an expression, we are dynamiting our way through the German defenses much in the same way as the French are. We are blowing parapets to bits and doing it rapidly. In certain instances we were into German trenches and had their occupants caught scrambling with fear in their dugouts."

"The trenches, themselves, concreted and steel-plated though they have been, have been rendered untenable. In one instance so paralyzing had been our shell bombardment that we actually found a gramophone playing in a dugout, no one having had time to shut it off."

"The German trenches were found to be lighted with electricity in many cases and to be fitted

with electrical pumps against wet weather."

"I find among our soldiers wide spread indignation in respect of the attacks upon Lord Kitchener. It is urged that had the matter been really meant patriotically properly serious representations in the right quarter would have been sufficient to call attention to the matter, or, failing that, plain public statements requiring no sensational headlines or the egregious harping upon the already loudly strummed chord, would have amply awakened the public."

OVER 300 LIVES ARE LOST ON ILL-FATED PRINCESS IRENE.

London, May 28.—The estimate of the fatalities on board the Princess Irene was made by the morning newspapers vary from 300 to over 400. The Daily Mail says that in addition to 78 shipwrecks there also were on board one hundred workmen from Chatham, as well as the members of the crew, which would give a total of 461 men on the steamer. The Princess Irene was a mine-laying vessel lying in the midway off Port Victoria undergoing repairs.

In addition to the crew, which is said to have numbered 260, there were 78 shipwrecks on board the steamer when at 11.15 o'clock this morning a terrific explosion which shook the whole town of Sheerness was heard coming from the ship, followed by a high burst of flames and a column of dense smoke.

When the smoke cleared away the steamer had completely disappeared. Only some floating wreckage marked the spot where she had been lying. Flying debris was scattered for a great distance. Many men on ships in the vicinity of the Princess Irene were injured by this, and fragments of the wreckage were picked up as far away as Maidstone, 15 miles distant from the scene of the explosion.

The noise of the explosion of the Princess Irene is described as having been far louder than that which accompanied the blowing up of the battleship Bulwark in Sheerness last November.

Only one body has thus far been picked up from the Irene.

MEGANTIC OUTFOOTED GERMAN SUBMARINE SOUTH EAST OF CORK

Queenstown, May 30.—The White Star liner Megantic, with a large number of passengers, from Liverpool to Montreal, was chased by a submarine off the south coast of Ireland this morning, but escaped.

Considerable alarm was caused here early this morning when an "S.O.S." call was received from the liner, reporting that a submarine had been sighted. The first message was soon followed, however, by another, stating that the Megantic had outdistanced the submarine, and that she then was sixty miles southeast of Cork harbor.

Later a third message was received from the steamer's captain reporting that he had evaded the submarine, that his ship was well to the westward, and that he was proceeding on his voyage with all on board well.

DANISH STEAMER IS SUNK IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL; CREW SAVED.

London, June 1.—The Danish steamer Soborg was sunk in the English Channel by a German submarine according to an announcement made at Lloyd's. The members of the crew were saved. The Soborg was built at Sunderland in 1906 and was of 1,333 tons net register. The vessel was 286 feet long, 43 feet beam and 19 feet deep. She sailed from Baltimore on her last eastern trip across the Atlantic on April 6, when she was bound for Kirkwall and Arhus.

Zeppelins Make Another Raid on England

London, June 1.—The official press bureau issued the following announcement last night:

"Zeppelins are reported to have been seen near Hastings (on the Kentish coast, 75 miles south-east of London) and Brentwood (17 miles east-northeast of London), and in certain outlying districts of London."

"Further particulars will be issued as soon as they can be collected and collated."

London, June 1.—Prior to giving out the above communication the official press bureau issued a notice reminding the newspapers that, in the interest of public safety, no statement whatever should be published dealing with places in the neighborhood of London, reached by aircraft, or the course supposed to be taken by them. It was added that an admiralty communication would give all the information which might properly be published.

London, June 1.—The morning newspapers in their early editions confine themselves to brief official statements regarding the Zeppelin activity in the outlying districts of London, although they naturally give the statements most prominent space in their newspapers.

The Morning Post gives a recapitulation of the Zeppelin activity in England during the past few months, calling attention to the fact that the raiders have been gradually getting closer and closer to London until a week ago there was a visitor to Southend. The newspaper adds that there was a report that this airship reached as near London as Romford, which lies 12 miles to the northeast.

RECEIVED SHOCK OF 55,000 VOLTS.

Calgary, June 1.—Receiving a shock of 55,000 volts, F. A. Dunn, an employee of the Alberta provincial government telephone department, hung unconscious, across four telephone wires at the Sarcee military camp yesterday for five minutes until help arrived.

The wires were cut and Dunn fell twenty-five feet into blankets held by soldiers. Dunn was lying up new telephone connections at the camp and was up 30 feet when a spark of electricity from the high tension wires another foot above him went through his body, badly burning him and bowing him over.

He fell across the four wires, the only means of saving him without endangering the lives of others being to cut the wires and let him drop into blankets. The manoeuvre was carried out under the personal supervision of Superintendent W. B. Ferguson. Amazed and delighted, Dunn, through such an ordeal alive, the man will recover.

GERMAN PAPER IS DEFIANT TO UNITED STATES.

London, May 29.—The Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent says that Count Von Reventlow's organ, the Deutsches Zeitung, under the caption "The American Call to German Fear," publishes an amazing article which foretells defiance to the United States in every line and declares that Germany's submarine warfare will be continued, regardless of any consideration. The article declares that Germany is not frightened by any threat of war on the part of the United States, according to the correspondent, and adds:

"The complete cutting off of negotiations would leave us uninjured. America would only be able to damage us by contesting the trading ships left to her harbors and much other German property. Further dangerous

deeds of war by America against Germany are not to be feared, because they are not possible. Also we do not forget certain internal difficulties in America. That is another side of the business."

The article is then reported to argue that it is impossible to give German submarine commanders any instructions to discriminate in their actions without nullifying the whole value of submarine warfare against England, and to declare that Germany never will do that. Germany, he says, cannot be frightened by big words.

"The only German answer to the American note worthy of our empire," the article is declared, to conclude, "is that the submarine war against the British trade must be carried out by all means and without consideration. America may then do or not do what she likes. We neither care for her aid nor for her deeds."

MASONIC GRAND LODGE AT RED DEER.

Red Deer, May 28.—The Masonic Grand Lodge of Alberta opened its annual session at Red Deer Wednesday morning with over 160 delegates in attendance, while another hundred or more arrived on soon trains. After the opening ceremonies the first order of business was the passing of the following resolution:

Moved by M. W. Bro. Hogbin, seconded by M. W. Bro. J. T. Macdonald, resolved: That the terms of the following resolution be adopted: "Resolved, that the Grand Lodge of Free Masons in Alberta now in session humbly desires at this time to assure His Majesty the King of its loyal fealty to his august person and to the Empire. We realize that with our allies we are engaged in a just attempt to preserve for all time, not only for ourselves, but for those who come after us and for mankind at large, these foundations of liberty, freedom, equality and justice which have been among our most prized blessings. Tens of thousands of Canadian men, many of them members of this lodge, are sacrificing their lives on the altar of national sacrifice, knowing that no sacrifice is too great for the preservation of national honor. We beg to assure His Majesty that the Free Masons of Alberta are ready and willing to loyally bear their share of the Empire's burden. God Save the King."

POISON CLOUD CREPT OVER BRITISH LINE.

London, May 28.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from the north of France describes the German attack on Monday northeast of Ypres. It says:

"A wind arose that was favorable to their plans, and they immediately poured forth dense masses of overpowering fumes."

"Along the front of six miles, beginning southeast of St. Julien and reaching almost to Stenestrete, the German trenches everywhere were simultaneously pouring forth dense masses of overpowering fumes."

"The British, protected by respirators and motor goggles, kept the ground with the utmost determination. The poison clouds crept over them like a slow-moving mist, but, thanks to the precautions, only a relatively small percentage of the men were put 'hors de combat' and unable to rise to their feet and fire at the enemy. A few moments later the British gunners further off were menaced by a terrible vapor, so far-reaching in its effect was the immense quantity that came creeping across the country."

"The poison atmosphere, however, also impeded the movements of the Germans. They had to allow a quarter of an hour to elapse before venturing on an advance through the choking fumes. The air looked as if it were full of extremely fine yellow

dust. The faces of the soldiers were turned by the gas to a deep yellow, as if they had been stricken with jaundice, but they were full of fight, as the Germans found to their cost when they began to advance in close formation."

"The interval which had to be allowed for the clearing of the air was fatal to the Germans. The French artillery moved them down. Some of them managed to establish themselves in a few British trenches by the expedient of exploding asphyxiating bombs inside the works, but they found themselves terribly placed. They at once became a target for the allies' guns, which held the range, and by the end of a few hours not a single one was left alive."

THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH

"The Cricket on the Hearth," presented in Lacombe by the Blackfields Dramatic Society, was a great success, and the members taking part deserve much credit for the excellence of the performance. The play has been reviewed before, and it is impossible to add anything, except to say that all the characters were ably portrayed. A vote of thanks is due Mr. and Mrs. Thorne, Mr. Cook and Mr. John McDonald, for their music, which added greatly to the success and enjoyment of the evening. The Red Cross Society, of Lacombe, was enriched to the amount of \$32.50, their share of the proceeds. The citizens of Lacombe will welcome the Blackfields Dramatic Society on any future occasion they may visit Lacombe.

THE TENNIS CLUB.

The Chinook Lawn Tennis Club has got down to work, and every day that is fit for the sport sees the two new courts in action. So keen is the interest in the sport, that six o'clock in the morning sees the young ladies and their partners taking advantage of the beautiful Alberta sunshine and getting an hour of amusement before the labors of the day commence. The membership is going up rapidly, nearly fifty of our citizens having joined, and the success of the club is assured. A league comprising Red Deer, Ponoka, Clive and Lacombe has been formed, and the following schedule of games for the season has been drawn up:

June 2—Red Deer at Lacombe.
June 2—Clive at Ponoka.
June 9—Ponoka at Red Deer.
June 9—Lacombe at Clive.
June 16—Lacombe at Ponoka.
June 16—Clive at Red Deer.
June 23—Lacombe at Red Deer.
June 23—Ponoka at Clive.
June 30—Red Deer at Ponoka.
July 6—Clive at Lacombe.
July 13—Ponoka at Lacombe.
July 13—Red Deer at Clive.

A CLOSE CALL.

Mr. P. Trounes, section foreman on the G.T.P. at Alix, with his wife and family, narrowly escaped serious injury, if not death, on Sunday afternoon last from a special passenger train which passed through Alix at 2.30.

A couple of weeks previous Mr. Trounes had fitted his handcar with an engine, and on Sunday decided to take his family to visit friends at Delburne. He met the iron horse in one of the deep cuts between the Red Deer river and Ardley and was within ten yards of it before he became aware of the danger. They all jumped and the next second the head-on occurred, which smashed the car and threw it in the ditch. The train was brought to a standstill and the family picked up and brought back home. It is marvellous how they escaped. Mrs. Trounes being the only one injured, receiving a severe shaking up and a badly twisted ankle.

Copenhagen, May 28.—The Danish steamer Ely struck a mine of Stockholm yesterday and sank. Her crew was saved. The Ely was bound from England for Sundavik, Sweden, with a cargo of coal.

Highlander's Crucifixion Costly to Germans

Montreal, June 1.—Another phase of the reports of Canadian soldiers found pinned to doors and walls by bayonets driven through their bodies is brought to light in a letter from Private Harry Cronshaw, of the first contingent, formerly a railroad employee at St. Charles. The letter is printed by local papers. Cronshaw tells that 400 German prisoners were being escorted by a body of Canadians. The soldiers suddenly saw a Canadian Highlander's body pinned to a door, where he had been "crucified." The men looked on a moment and then, according to the letter, lined up and killed 391 of the prisoners.

The letter in part says: "Going along the road one day we found a Canadian British soldier bayoneted to a hotel door and thus when a Canadian contingent came marching along, conveying back to the base some 400 German prisoners, the party halted, gazed at the man in the door, and then lining up, they killed every prisoner with the exception of nine."

"They had to go to the next village to get some food, or they would have killed them all."

"I also saw one English soldier crucified on a barn door. He had hung there all night, and in the morning they stuck the bayonet in several times."

"There are things happening over here that I could tell you better by word of mouth. In writing you would not understand."

"I am alive, but think I am very lucky in getting away, as we were under strong shell fire. We were taken to a hospital into France for a rest."

Referring to his men, he says: "It is not the same as if a man got a bullet. That he doesn't mind, but gas is suffocating."

MILITARY RESERVES TO BE ORGANIZED IN CANADA.

Ottawa, May 30.—The militia serves in Canada are shortly to be organized. To that end a special committee has been appointed by the minister of militia. It is estimated that throughout the Dominion at present there are 300,000 men who have served at one time or another in the militia but have retired. There are thousands of others who ordinarily would be too old to join the service, but would be of utility in case of any trouble at home, or to bring up to the establishment the regiment whose ranks have been depleted by enlistment for overseas service. The proposal of reserve battalions was suggested by Lord Dunsford and advocated by the present minister of militia as early as 1892. Details of the plan have not yet been decided on, but the general idea is to enroll and keep tall on all who are eligible for military service, even though they are not able to go to the front. For the purpose above mentioned they would at least be of service at home.

ANOTHER BRITISH BATTLESHIP SUNK IN THE DANIELLES.

London, May 27.—The torpedoing and sinking of the British battleship Majestic is announced by the admiralty in the following statement:

"An enemy submarine torpedoed and sank H. M. S. Majestic, Captain H. F. G. Talbot, this morning while it was supporting the army on the Gallipoli Peninsula. Nearly all the officers and men were saved."

The Majestic was a pre-Dreadnought, built in 1883, of 15,000 tons displacement and a speed of 16 knots. It had four 12-inch and 12 6-inch guns, and developed 12,000 horsepower.

The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

The wise boys are guessing that there must have been some language between Sir Rodmond Robt. and the Hon. Robert Rogers when they met on neutral ground in Toronto a few days ago.

Sir Rodmond has been the Hon. Robt's benefactor from the beginning of his political life and naturally the Hon. Robt. does not see why he couldn't have gone on being a benefactor by hanging on a little longer in Manitoba. Once a benefactor, always a benefactor—that is Bob's motto, and he believes that benefactors should live up to it even at some slight disadvantage to themselves. At all events it was a particularly bad time for Sir Rodmond to spill the beans.

Sir Rodmond had been under good advice from the Hon. Robt. and others for months past but none of his advisers expected him to do what he did. Their advice to Sir Rodmond was that he should resign and let his colleagues form a new cabinet with a new premier and thus avoid handing the government over to the Liberals. Sir Rodmond's colleagues thought very well of that plan, and the Hon. Robt. had foot from Ottawa, pressed it on him from time to time, but Sir Rodmond figured that it would make him the goat and raised objections.

Finally he became real peeved and said, "Just for that you'll get off." He resigned, as it were, in a body, taking his colleagues with him. It was the nearest thing in the way of a double cross since Samson sacrificed himself to destroy the Philistines. Ever since this signal act of revenge Sir Rodmond has been able to take a philosophical view of Manitoba politics. His interviews with Liberal newspaper reporters are full of human kindness toward Premier Norris whom he wishes long life and prosperous statesmanship. In fact it almost appears as if he would rather have Premier Norris on the job than his own friends who might malign him if they remained in office and he didn't. Absence, as the poet aptly puts it, makes the hammers stronger.

Everything Sir Rodmond has said since he resigned sounds like a benediction to public life, but it would not surprise anybody if he swung into the bigger game at Ottawa, instead of enjoying the comfortable sunset to which he is entitled. His being a Manitoba discard would be no real argument against him because the present administration at Ottawa has a lenient feeling toward discards. It wasn't so long ago, for example, that Sir Richard McBride was being bronched for a cabinet position at Ottawa, and doubtless Sir Richard would have lauded if it hadn't been for his adventures with Attorney General Bower, and the two submarines. Sir Richard's work with the two submarines was careless, if it wasn't coarse, and spoiled his chances. Finesse is what the situation demands—finesse that will defy the best efforts of the Public Accounts Committee. Anybody, as short on finesse as Sir Richard McBride, could never get along at Ottawa.

Sir Rodmond Robt., on the contrary, has shown great deftness in getting out of his troubles. He has not only got out himself but he has left his friends holding the bag and has displayed qualities which prove that he has nothing to learn even from the Hon. Bob Rogers. Indeed there are those who say that the Hon. Robt. had loaned his trade from Sir Rodmond, and that the master can still teach the public a trick or two. Be that as it may, the Hon. Robt. hasn't the same reputation as a Frankenstein with Sir Rodmond, as he has with other people who don't know him so well. If he is a Frankenstein then Sir Rodmond created him and familiarity breeds contempt. It is

being recalled that, when the Hon. Robt. in the reciprocity election of 1911, was made responsible and delivered the goods from Winnipeg to the Rockies, Sir Rodmond was jealous and had to be made a knight as an offset to Bob's getting the big job at Ottawa.

The feeling which actuates both Sir Rodmond and the Hon. Robt. is that ingratitude is sharper than a serpent's tooth and consequently each is very much ashamed of the other. Sir Rodmond naturally remembers that he made Bob the right hand man of his real estate government and that Bob rose with the real estate while Sir Rodmond, remained to delude and fall with it. Bob was a very lucky man to be a member of a real estate government when real estate was booming. He shared in the era of expansion, helped to keep it expanded, in fact, by his personal and official influence went on soaring even after the town lots had fallen behind. Bob soared sky high and came out of the clouds with a silver lining which is going to be a great comfort to his old age.

Sir Rodmond remembers all that and naturally puts it down to himself, forgetting the element of luck and Bob's own merit as a forward man, who knew what was going to happen next and was generally on the spot when a shower of blessing was scheduled to burst in Winnipeg or any of the other town lot centers of activity. Sir Rodmond, knowing how the game was played, naturally feels that one real estate operator makes as good a minister of Public Works as another. When he fails to take into account the Hon. Robt.'s personal charm. He has made a great hit with the back benchers, not as an orator, for he talks like a scrambled egg, but as a hale fellow and a splendid promiser. He never sends a member of Parliament, even a Grit one, empty away. If kind words never die, Bob is going to have a long life. Sir Rodmond could never fill that part of the job. He is too irritable.

Meanwhile the Hon. Robt. looks wistfully at the Canadian High Commissioner in London. As a wicked partner his ability is impugned, as Minister of elections he is a distinct failure, as upholder of tottering governments he shows signs of strain—if it wasn't for leaving Major General Sam Hughes a free field he might be tempted to move on.

STRANGE DOINGS OF MANITOBA OFFICIALS BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

Winnipeg, May 28.—Officials of the Manitoba government made lavish use of aliases in order to conceal their knowledge of the whereabouts of William Salt from the public accounts committee. Evidence to this effect came out at the examination Wednesday morning of W. A. Elliott, before the royal commission. Mr. Elliott told an astonishing story of apparent cross-purposes, sealed messages, sudden journeys and mysterious interviews. It was dragged from him inch by inch by H. J. Symington. Elliott admitted that he did not tell all he knew at the previous session because he "did not want to drag anyone else into it."

"We have no confidence in the integrity of this witness," was the statement of Justice Mathers, chairman of the royal commission, at the close of the morning session of the commission, after W. A. Elliott had been under rigid examination for nearly three hours.

At the afternoon session, J. B. Priestman, ledger keeper of the Imperial Bank, which handled Kelly & Sons accounts, produced the bank's tender account for 1913. It showed that on July 2 Kelly & Sons drew on tender account a cheque for \$160,000; it was certified and marked. On the next day, however, the firm made a deposit of exactly the same amount, and he said it is a fair presumption that the cheque drawn on the 2nd had been re-deposited on the 3rd. Also on July 3rd Kelly & Sons drew another

cheque on tender account, this time for \$142,987.50. This was the cheque that accompanied Kelly's tender for the new parliament building contract and represented the five per cent. deposit required by the government. It came back to the bank on August 1 after the award of the contract.

M. G. Hook, mechanical engineer, who came from Toronto to work on the building, told of two trips he had taken at the request of Horwood to meet Salt at Minneapolis and Chicago. On several points Elliott was contradicted by Hook. The latter told the commission he was made the bearer of several parcels from Horwood to Salt. He had no knowledge of what was in them. There was revelation of cross-purposes between Salt, Hook and Elliott.

The latter stuck to his story that he went to Chicago to fetch Salt back and thought he was waiting here. Hook, who followed at the heels of Elliott, bore a message to the effect that Salt should remain in the United States. This was confirmed by the message which told Elliott to come back alone, after seeing that Salt got the parcels which had been sent him.

WHAT ITALY'S ENTRANCE MAY MEAN

Italy's long-predicted participation in the war, side by side with the allies, has at last been realized. On Sunday the official declaration was made public, and diplomatic relations between Italy and Austria were severed.

Germany and Austria, with their customary bluster, have posed as making light of the Italian participation—but no one aware of the military and naval resources of Italy will be deceived by this swagger. Latest reports state that Italy has a fully equipped active army of one million seven hundred thousand men. These are not amateur soldiers, but thoroughly trained professionals, who have had the advantage over other contestants in the great war of more than nine months' undisturbed preparation, before being called upon to fight.

This enormous number of fresh troops, thrown against Austria, and Germany cannot fail to have a great effect in shortening the period of the war. It is also a great advantage that they are in a position to attack Austria at a point where formerly there was no danger of invasion by an enemy. The attack coming from the Italian boundary will cause Austria and Germany to divide their forces at a very critical time. Thus geography compels the allies to employ the strategy

of Napoleon, who always endeavored to divide the enemy's forces into as great a number of parts as possible—thus depriving them of the advantage to be gained by employing a solidly united mass.

A few weeks ago there did not seem to be any possibility that the war would end during the present year. Now that Italy is lined up on the side of human liberty and civilization, it can safely be said that there is a possibility, if not of a very reliable probability, that the conflict will not extend into 1916.

Much speculation has arisen concerning the chances of Italy's recent action stirring the Balkan States up to such an extent that they will also join the allies. It is generally supposed that some mysterious bond of sympathy exists between Italy and Roumania. This is rather a fragile bond. It springs from the alleged ancient Italian origin of a large part of the population of Roumania. It has not proven to be very reliable in the past, and there is no reason to believe that it is more reliable in the present. If Roumania should enter the war, she will do so for the only reason that every influence a Balkan State—that is to say, because she thinks it will be to her advantage to participate, on the understanding that she will share in the spoils at the end of the struggle.

The same consideration that may influence Roumania will also influence Bulgaria and Greece. Italy will probably land heavy reinforcements on the Gallipoli Peninsula, to strengthen the forces of Great Britain and France. This will hasten the end of Turkey in Europe and make clear to the Balkan States that the time for them to assert themselves in their own peculiar interests is at hand.

If the Balkan States should fight, as seems highly probable, not only will they be able to put very considerable armies in the field, but they will be able to attack the enemy at another new point, which will once cause a further division of the Teutonic forces. These divisions can scarcely fail to weaken the hostile lines at least one point that the allies will find themselves in a position where they can break through in force, and thus cause a general collapse of the whole system of Teutonic defence, which has been so laboriously built up during the long years in which preparation for the great assault upon the liberties of Europe was made. This collapse will come so suddenly and will be so decisive in its consequences that the world is likely to be astonished by the swiftness with which a struggle that now looks unending will terminate.



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The Liquor Act is Dangerous

It threatens your boy with temptation of forbidden things.
It keeps the liquor channels as open as at present.
It institutes a system similar to that recently rejected by Russia.
Government vendors will be potential sources of political corruption.
A drug store will be a grog shop.
A physician may be a liquor salesman.
A dentist may prescribe liquor for it will mean an additional fee.
A veterinary surgeon can sell liquor in quantities.
The interdict is no longer protected by law.
The rich man will get all he wants to drink.
The workingman will not be able to buy a glass of beer.
Whisky will replace beer as a beverage.
Read the Act and find if the above is not correct.

**And yet Temperance people
Say it means Prohibition!**

CANADA AT THE PANAMA EXPOSITION

We take the following article referring to the Canadian exhibit at the Panama-Pacific exposition, from the Los Angeles Daily Herald of May 5th:

"Citizens of the United States who go to the exposition at San Francisco will retain with increased respect for Canada and the Canadian government, thanks to the great exhibition, the extraordinary fine exhibit that represents Canada's power."

There never was seen a more complete, inspiring exhibit of the wonders of a great country. The Canadians have gone at the thing thoroughly. They have collapsed completely the exhibits of every one of our individual states, and that is putting it very mildly.

Every Canadian certainly should visit the Panama-Pacific exposition; if only to confirm the opinion he probably holds that Canada is a wonderful place and its government a magnificent and capable government.

In addition to Canadians, representatives of every state and every county in the United States should make it a point to spend a thoughtful day in the Canada building.

They will learn there that it is possible for a people not afraid of "paternalism or government influence" to do wonders for the building up of a country.

And they will see splendid work done by private corporations, railroads and others, under proper and efficient control by the people.

The Canada building is a magnificent, dignified structure; its employees are intelligent, courteous, well-chosen men.

Marvellously ingenious and striking exhibits tell the story of the great nation that lies north of us. Canada is an empire of strength, beauty, prosperity and unlimited possibilities.

Intelligent citizens of this nation will rejoice in that Canadian exhibition, for it is the many proofs of Canadian intelligence, energy, good government and good citizenship.

Every citizen of the United States should be glad to know that we have as our neighbor on the north a people so powerful, a realm so vast and prosperous.

Forever there can be between the United States and Canada only friendly feeling and brotherly rivalry.

The Canadians, at it expense and with great intelligence, have sent to our exposition a demonstration of their power and ability. Every American should make it a point to study it. And every one who knows the difficulty of developing and governing a new country will bow reverently to the power that Canada displays.

The exhibition made cannot properly be described; it is your duty to see it.

It shows the beginning of man's work in a wild country, the forests, the animals, the wilderness, and it shows man conquering the earth, making his home of the forest, his fertile fields of the rough plains, his servants of the waterfalls and of all his happiness in independence and free government.

A wonderful empire is Canada, not a part of England, but a greater England. The people of this country should be grateful for the exhibition that Canada has sent to us.

See the Canada building if you can and all the other wonders of the Panama exposition, and all the wonders of this great country that lie between."

BRITAIN READY TO PAY FOR 17 COTTON SHIPS.

London, May 29.—The foreign office announced Thursday night that the government had informed the representative of American cotton interest whose shipments of 17 vessels have been purchased by the government, that it was ready and anxious to make payment at once. The representative, however, admitted his inability at present to make any definite claim in respect of any one of the cargoes of these vessels, but he has undertaken to obtain the information to present his claim as soon as possible. The representative of the shippers of cotton on another vessel was similarly informed of the government's readiness to make immediate settlement, but he also acknowledged he was not at present

in a position to put forward his claim. Carriage on six other vessels are being dealt with similarly.

Whilst most anxious to satisfy all claims as promptly as possible, the government issued by the foreign office, it is obvious that the process of arriving at a speedy settlement is delayed by the necessity of establishing the real ownership of each consignment and of ascertaining whether it has passed from the shipper to the consignee and who is the right person to receive the payment. The question is complicated by the fact that Swedish consignees of a number of cargoes have instituted proceedings here with the view of preventing the purchase by the government from American shippers of cargoes which, it is alleged, had been bought and paid for by these Swedish consignees.

VICTOR EMMANUEL IS OFF TO THE FRONT.

Rome, via Paris, May 28.—King Victor Emmanuel has assumed supreme command of the army and navy. He left incoffort for the front Tuesday night. Only his ministers who were confidentially informed of the intended departure of the king bade him farewell.

The Official Journal publishes a decree appointing the Duke of Genoa (Prince Thomas Savoy) lieutenant-general of the kingdom. During the king's absence he will carry on the duties of state in the name of the king, but will refer all affairs of importance to his majesty unless they are of the utmost urgent nature.

The Messagero, again paying a tribute to the king, says:

"The first citizen of Italy has left the capital to go to the front and be among his fighting troops. To him who today set foot for the first time on Italian soil which, until a few days ago, was disunited from the mother country; to him in this moment who is the symbol of the union and concord among all Italians, goes our ardent salutation, in the hope for the highest success to the Italian arms."

"For Victor Emmanuel has reserved the highest fortune that ever a sovereign enjoyed—that he will see complete national unity."

"To Victor Emmanuel go the grateful and warm greetings of the entire Italian people."

ALL HONORS SO FAR REST WITH ITALY.

Rome, May 26, via London, May 27.—The Italian army has met with gratifying initial success. Its generalissimo has lost no time in beginning an offensive. The army has already passed across the Austrian frontier at a number of points, and the Italians are now in possession of certain naturally strong positions facing the Silesian and the Adriatic. Fighting in any serious sense has so far been confined to the northeast frontier. On the night of the 23rd the Austrians began a furious cannonade of the Italian positions on the frontier. Accordingly, the Austrian fighting was heavy it resulted in no loss to the Italians. On the morning of the 24th, after the expiration of the period of grace allowed by Italy's declaration of war, the Italian military bombardment of the enemy's lines, ultimately silencing the enemy's guns. Under cover of artillery fire the Italians advanced, their soldiers cheering wildly. There was a great race between the infantry regiments for the honor of being the first on Austrian soil. The Italians are now firmly established in the district formerly known as Venetian Friuli, which was ceded to Austria by the treaty of Campo Formio. In this advance the Italians met but feeble resistance, and found no difficulty in driving the enemy before them. The Austrians in their retirement destroyed everything possible and burned a number of houses. Many persons have been driven off by the retreating Austrians, who appear to have used the inhabitants harshly in their retreat. The Italians the people became frantic with joy, running to embrace the soldiers and calling them "our brothers."

Fugitives from Trent describe the miserable sequence the Austrians are wreaking upon the unhappy population which still is within their power. Italians are

made the target of every kind of maltreatment. Austrian soldiers have sacked the houses, taking provisions and beating and insulting the occupants when they found nothing worth taking. The principal town of the Tyrol are occupied by soldiers, and their proprietors have been expelled or imprisoned and their property confiscated. All Italians of military age in Trentino have been summoned to service in the Austrian army. Those who have refused have been shot.

The Corriere Della Sera last night gave the particulars of the aeroplane attack on Venice. "The noise of the aeroplanes was heard about 4 o'clock Monday morning. Two machines could be plainly seen flying at some height. They flew round and round the city, and a hail of shrapnel from anti-aircraft guns. Every now and then the sound of a bomb bursting broke in on the sound of cannonading. One crashed through a house roof and two others caused slight damage. The aeroplanes also dropped a steel arrow inscribed: 'French invasion—German application.' No one was hit."

GERMANY WILL SOON BE REPUBLIC. SAYS THIS AUTHORITY.

Chicago, May 29.—A prospective analysis of the fortunes and conclusions of the great German war, inspired by the sinking of the Lusitania, which act is regarded as hastening the end of the conflict, is published in the current issue of La Parola, the Italian newspaper that favors the establishment of a republic in Italy. Joseph Corte, associate editor of the paper and the expert who makes the analysis, has served in the Italian army and travelled through Europe as an attaché of military headquarters in most of the big countries.

His views as to the ultimate results of the war are as follows: Italy and Roumania will enter into the war not later than the end of May, 1915.

Belgium will remain an independent kingdom.

France will retake Alsace and Lorraine.

Italy will gain the provinces of Trento, Trieste, Fiume and most of the Dalmatian coasts.

Albania will be an Italian protectorate.

Roumania will gain the Transylvania territory.

Servia will take Bosnia, Croatia and Slavonia.

Montenegro will gain Herzegovina.

Bulgaria will retake Adriatic. Poland will be rebuilt as an independent constitutional kingdom.

Turkey will be forced back into Asia Minor.

Constantinople will be declared an open city. The forts on the Bosphorus and Dardanelles will be demolished, and the administration of the city will be under the supervision of an international board composed of members from England, Russia, France and Italy.

The German-speaking part of Austria, Bohemia and Moravia will constitute themselves as states, and will join the German confederacy, which confederacy will soon be a republic on the same lines as the United States.

England, France and Portugal will divide Germany's colonies.

War will end about November, 1915, and the peace conference will meet in some city in Switzerland.

Germany and Austria will use the influence of their Socialist leaders in seeking peace, and the Socialist leaders of all the belligerent nations will play an important part in settling the terms of peace.

TO SHEEP BREEDERS.

Last year the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association, in co-operation with the Sheep Division of the Dominion Live Stock Commission's Branch, sold wool for its members after same had been graded by the expert supplied by the Dominion Live Stock Commission. The wool sold for 19c a pound. We are going to continue this service this year, when we hope to be able to get further increase in the selling price.

Fleeces should not be washed. All stained pieces or locks must be removed from the fleece, otherwise same will be a detriment to

the balance of the fleeces. The fleeces should be folded with the best side outside, and should be kept whole if possible. Fold the sides inside, commence to roll from the tail end. Use paper twice for tying. We will send paper twine with bags. Do not use binder twine to tie the fleeces or bag. Wool sacks which hold approximately 30 fleeces will be supplied by the undergrader. As these bags are sold singly to the purchaser of the wool, the bags will be sent out free, the cost of same being collected from the person to whom we sell. Sew the bags up with a glazed cord which can be secured through us if you cannot get it locally. Don't use binder twine. Those wishing to sell through the Association should advise me to this effect.

Round up, state, number of fleeces, bags and shipping tags with them be sent. Do not put any marks on the bags, but put full information on shipping tag. The wool should be sent by freight to reach us between July 10th and 20th, the earlier. We will pay freight, deducting same from sale price, and will remit balance of sale price, less the proportionate cost of handling your wool at Calgary, no charge being made for the services of our office.

Each person selling through the Association must become a member of the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association, the membership fee for which is—

E. L. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

CROPS LOOK THE BEST IN 24 YEARS.

"During a residence of over 24 years in this province, I have never seen them so good."

In these emphatic words, President James Speakman, of the United Farmers of Alberta, summed up the impressions he has received since current crop conditions, a result of both personal observation from a tour of part of Southern Alberta from which he has just returned and of reports from all parts of the province to the central office.

The rain appears to have been ample all over Alberta," he said, "although more has fallen in the south than in the north. But everywhere the crops are looking fine and are fully two weeks ahead of ordinary years."

The rains have also greatly benefited the pasture lands, too.

Other agricultural experts, interviewed confirm the statements of Mr. Speakman in their entirety. While farmers are everywhere more optimistic over the situation, rural merchants, say, too, that this optimism is gradually translating itself into increased sales of merchandise, the farmers, apparently, now being sure of a bounteous crop.

FOUND DEAD NEAR EVARTS.

On Friday, May 14th, James Warwick, of Everts, while hunting along the creek about five miles southeast of the village of Everts, found the body of John Abraham Modin, a well-known trapper of that district.

He had lived in this district for the past five or six years, being a native of Sweden with no relatives in this country. Of late he had become rather despondent over his outlook in life, and while in Everts about May 4th, he had mentioned this to Mr. E. Wadson, the hotel man, who told him to get out to his farm about five miles southeast of Everts and stay on the place. He left evidently for there, and was not again seen alive.

The mounted police were notified of Mr. Warwick's discovery, and went out with Coroner Dr. George, to investigate. An inquest was held on Saturday, the 15th and adjourned till Monday, the 17th, when a verdict of "death by natural causes" was returned.

BRITISH SUBMARINE WENT RIGHT INTO CONSTANTINOPLE.

London, May 29.—The British admiralty issued the following report from the vice-admiralty in the eastern Mediterranean: "The submarine E11, Lieutenant Commander Martin E. Newman, has sunk in the sea of Marmara a vessel containing a great quantity of ammunition, comprising charges for heavy howitzers, sev-

Reasons Why The OLIVER Typewriter Is Superior to all others

6. Drawing Lines—The Oliver is the only typewriter made with a vertical and horizontal ruling device. This device comes instantly into operation when lines in any direction are needed, and is a great convenience in billing, invoicing or tabulating.

Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

JOB PRINTING

The Guardian is prepared to handle all kinds of commercial printing, including envelopes, letter heads, bill heads, business cards, circulars, handbills, posters, etc.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Department of Municipal Affairs

Notice of Court for Confirmation of Returns of Unpaid Taxes

Notice is hereby given that the Judge of the District Court has appointed Friday, the 25th day of June, 1915, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the holding of a Court at the Court House in the City of Red Deer for confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 91 of the Local Improvement Act, covering the following Local Improvement Districts, viz:

Large Districts numbers 343, 344, 374, 403, 433, 434.
Small Districts numbers 339, 340, 341, 342, 371, 396, 399, 400, 401.

Also for confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 19 of the School Assessment Ordinance by the Secretary-Treasurers of the following School Districts, viz:

No. 219, 245, 249, 251, 252, 291, 292, 299, 329, 335, 349, 391, 378, 394, 404, 483, 495, 527, 531, 543, 549, 551, 556, 556, 577, 586, 594, 599, 601, 636, 640, 686, 697, 707, 755, 758, 760, 770, 772, 786, 791, 809, 826, 856, 980, 986, 978, 1014, 1018, 1044, 1049, 1061, 1065, 1173, 1186, 1207, 1359, 1414, 1434, 1437, 1458, 1459, 1522, 1586, 1617, 1627, 1630, 1670, 1754, 1784, 1798, 1803, 1807, 1855, 1914, 1920, 1956, 1974, 1977, 1986, 1991, 2049, 2074, 2091, 2154, 2160, 2161, 2166, 2188, 2236, 2237, 2277, 2415, 2577, 2638, 2652, 2744, 2816, 2817.

Also for confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return made under the provisions of Section 11 of the Educational Tax Act, covering lands located in the following Districts:

No. 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 371, 374, 396, 399, 400, 401, 403, 433, 434; as shown on official map prepared by the Department of Municipal Affairs.

Dated at Edmonton this 20th day of April, 1915.

JOHN PERKIE,
Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs.

Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods.

I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

O. BOODE, Nanton St.

EDWIN H. JONES

Barriater, Solicitor and Notary

P. O. Box 148 Phone No. 19.

Office Denike Block, Barnett Ave.

Magnet Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome.—J. Nottingham, N. G., Geo. Baker, R. S.

Col. W. A. Stewart Auctioneer

LACOMBE - ALBERTA

Farm Sales, Stock Sales, Merchandise and Bankrupt Sales called. Terms right. I solicit your business. Call Phone 120

**The Store
with the
Best Values**

A. M. CAMPBELL

**The Store
with the
Right Prices**

The Leading Store News

Ribbon Special

Girls' hair ribbon, good width; colors are white, navy blue, pink, rose, pale blue, cardinal; special per yard.....12 1/2c

Ladies' Summer Dresses

We have a beautiful range of summer dresses in white voile and colored crepe cloth in the newest styles; prices from.....\$4.00 to \$7.00

Curtain Nets and Scrims

We are showing a good range of curtain nets and scrims; they are special values; in white, cream and eeri; prices from.....25c to 75c

Grocery Department

CANNED PEACHES—Put up in gallon tin, special per tin 35c
PRUNES—Extra large prunes, put up in 25 lb boxes, special value at per box.....\$2.75
STRAWBERRIES—Strawberries arriving daily for preserving special per crate.....\$3.00
DYSON PICKLES—We have a full stock of Dyson pickles in sour and sweet mixed, small gherkins, sweet and sour pickled onions, at moderate prices.



Ladies' Shoes

Do not miss seeing our splendid assortment of ladies' shoes. We have a full stock of pumps, high shoes, low shoes, patent leather, gun metal, vici kid, white pumps, for ladies and children. These are splendid values at prices to suit everybody.

Boys' Shoes

Boys' waterproof shoes, made only of the best solid leather, good fitter, sizes from 1 to 5, per pair \$2.50

Boy Scout Shirts and Bloomers

Just taken into stock, a good assortment of Boy Scout shirts and bloomers. These are good values and most serviceable garments. Price, each \$1.00

Men's Shoes

We are showing an extra special value in a high top Norwegian calf Goodyear welt shoe, per pair \$7.50
Also a black or tan or white elk Goodyear welt shoe special per pair.....\$5.00

Men's Box Calf Shoes

Do not fail to see this shoe. It is up to date in style and a good wearer, per pair.....\$3.50

Men's Gunmetal Shoes

Men's gunmetal shoes, made in Alberta. These shoes are made of the best leather, extra good fitter, Goodyear welt, per pair.....\$4.50

Straw Hats

We have a very large range of straw hats for men and boys in all the latest shapes and styles, including Panamas, at special prices.....75c to \$6.50

Men's Work Shirts

Now is the time to buy a good work shirt. We have a good assortment of colors; they are large and roomy; good fitters. Prices.....65c 75c 85c and \$1.00

**Agent for
the New Idea
Patterns**

**A. M. Campbell
Lacombe**

**We carry a full
range of Hardware
at
the Lowest Prices**

Don't Neglect the Eyes of Your Children

A good share of the trouble of children who in school matters are not pushing ahead as they should can be attributed to eye trouble, so say teachers and school officials. Parents probably never think of this, nevertheless it is a fact.

It would be wise to have the child's eyes examined by a competent optician. Such services cost you nothing here.

There are many people who have a wrong idea of Astigmatism—It is not a disease but an irregularity in the curvature of the eye and can be corrected by specially ground lenses. Its usual symptoms are headaches, often accompanied by a turning of the head a little to one side and squinting the eyes, in viewing objects.

We are perfectly equipped to examine the eyes and correct all defects that glasses will remedy.

"Five Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank."

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Royal Bank Building Barnett Ave., Lacombe

Items of Interest Locally

Arrangements are being made to hold the Presbyterian Sabbath school picnic on Saturday, June 19th.

The new No. 9 Oliver, the most up to date thing in typewriters, is now on the market. Investigate its merits and you will buy it.

Corp. Wells last week got trace of the cow reported stolen from Thos Sinclair about six weeks ago. She was found with young calf at side, in the open country east of town.

About four inches of rain within forty-eight hours was the precipitation record for this district this week, and four inches is some rain at that.

The annual Lacombe bull sale, held on Wednesday by the Alberta cattle breeders' Association, was a very successful sale, despite the downpour of rain on that day. Seventy-three pure bred animals were sold at an average price of \$152.53.

The University library loaned to the Epworth League has been returned, and it is expected another will be sent. The book, "Mr. Carew's Career," by Winston Churchill, was not found. Will anyone who knows where it is kindly return or give information to Mrs. Stragg or Mrs. Misenor.

tion to Mrs. Stragg or Mrs. Misenor.

The Lacombe Junior baseball team went to Blackfalds Monday night in Tees' auto-buss. Blackfalds tried to work the seniors on them, but they would not play, so they got the other kids down and they had a good game, Lacombe winning by a good score. This is the only Lacombe team that has beat Blackfalds on their own grounds.

The medals donated by Gilmour Bros., of the Lacombe Bakery, to the High School Cadets, are on exhibition in Denike & Bulger's show window. The medals will be competed for at the annual sports, to be held on a date not yet set, and are for the best shot under sixteen years of age, and the best shot over 16 years of age. The medals are very handsome and well worth the trouble the competitors will take to secure them.

FIX UP CEMETERY.

The Lacombe Women's Institute have decided on, Tuesday, June 8th, as the day upon which an attempt will be made to put the Lacombe cemetery in order. On that day all citizens interested are requested to attend at the cemetery and cut the grass, fill in sunken graves, open the streets and give it a general renovating. The ladies of the Institute will have as many teams as possible from the country, and anyone in town desiring to lend a team for the day is requested to do so. Two plows, one harrow and one disc, are also required, and anyone willing to provide same will please notify Chas. Raymond. The ladies will provide lunch at noon.

CRUISER, NORTH CAROLINA, AGROUND.

Washington, May 28.—The United States cruiser, North Carolina, is aground within the outer harbor of Alexandria, Egypt, according to a report to the navy department today by her commander, Capt. Joseph W. Oman, who says the ship is undamaged, and that dredging operations will be undertaken to release her.

BORN.

MUNCE—At the Canyon, on May 22nd, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Munce, a daughter.

WADDELL—At Milton, on May 29th, to Mr. and Mrs. Russell Waddell, a son.

A Good Watch Costs Very Little Now

Lots of us can remember when one would pay \$25 to \$50 for a fairly good watch.

Some people think watches are not made as good now, but this idea is wrong.

Automatic machinery and improved methods have increased the output and reduced prices and watches are better than ever before.

Our special watches at \$9 are 15 jeweled, dust proof cased, and will give fine service for a lifetime if properly used.

Almost any make you prefer

DENIKE & BULGER
Jewelers and Piano Dealers
Issuers of Marriage Licenses



**Boys' and Men's
Shoes
at Specially Low
Prices during the
month of June.**

Shoe Laces Shoe Polish and all kinds of shoe repair supplies.

I have one set heavy 2 inch trace harness with 5 ring breeching, one set extra breeching, a lot of collars, hame straps, belly bands and other harness goods, which I am selling at very low prices.

L. PETERKA

Opposite Tittsworth's Furniture Store Lacombe

**CANADIAN
PACIFIC**

**General Change of Train Service
EFFECTIVE MAY 31, 1915**

Full particulars from all local Agents.

SPECIAL NOTE—Trains One and Two, "Imperial Limited" will not carry day coaches between Winnipeg and Revelstoke and only passengers holding sleeping car accommodation can travel between these and intervening points on these trains.
DISTRICT PASSENGER AGENT, Calgary